

counter attacks on our positions toward Kourina were repulsed with considerable loss of the enemy. The disembarking of Anglo-French troops at Salonica is proceeding without incident.

The Italian *Lokaleitung*, according to a Rotterdam dispatch, says British officers have landed at Santa Quarenta, on the Albanian coast, opposite Corfu, and have left for northern Epirus to prepare for the retreat of the Serbian army to Albania.

SAY GERMANS SANK ANCONA.

Italian Paper Adds Submarine Torpedoed Five Other Ships.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
Rome, Nov. 21.—The *Idea Nazionale* says today that the German submarine which torpedoed the British armed boarding steamer *Tara* in the eastern Mediterranean on November 5 and two Anglo-Egyptian gunboats in the Gulf of Suez on November 6 also torpedoed the Italian liners *Ancona*, *Venezia* and *Bosnia*. The newspaper adds:

BRITISH CALL OFFICERS HERE.

Inspectors in U. S. Munitions Plants to Be Sent to Front.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Every available British army officer now assigned to inspection service at munitions and other war order factories in the United States is being served with notice of recall to the colors.

Major-General Sir Frederick Benson and Lady Benson have arrived in Chicago. With them is Col. Holdsworth of the British army.

"Merely an inspection trip," said Sir Frederick, but another British officer told one of the employees at the hotel where the Bensons are stopping:

"Sir Frederick is rounding up every available man and will soon see some fighting."

About 2,000,000 soldiers are said to be in concentration camps in England, awaiting service on the Continent.

MAKE VACUUM-AEROPLANE.

Germans Reported to Have Entirely New Type of Machine.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 21.—The correspondent of the *Daily Mail* at Rotterdam states that the Germans are boasting of a new vacuum plane, not being manufactured on entirely new lines in Berlin.

The new machine, he quotes German sources as saying, can be used on the sea as well as in the air. It is described as a combination of Zeppelin and aeroplane.

Instead of using gas, however, its buoyancy is secured by chambers from which air is excluded. The machine is made of light metal and has an enormous propeller. A German engineer has declared that the machine is not a Zeppelin, but is the merest of the German air-men with new bombs which are also in course of manufacture.

VON MACH SAYS U. S. HIDES ATROCITY TRUTH.

Ex-Harvard Professor Charges Washington Has Evidence Refuting Bryce.

In an address at the Park Avenue Methodist Church yesterday morning Prof. Edmund von Mach, formerly of Harvard, charged that the United States State Department possessed information proving that the British Government was utterly without authority for its charges of atrocities in Belgium, but that it wilfully withheld the information and permitted the publication of the Bryce Report.

Prof. von Mach was in the German army two years just before coming to this country in 1901. He was instructor in the art of war at the Prussian War Academy at Vassau and Wellesley, and was lecturer on the history of art in Bradford Academy, Cambridge, Mass. At Cambridge Hall on March 9 last he discussed the issue of the war with Cecil Chesterton, an Englishman.

In his address yesterday Prof. von Mach asserted that the people of Austria enjoy greater freedom than do Americans. The Kaiser, he said, was compelled to strike back at great Britain because the English newspapers take advantage of that fact to invent frightful stories for American newspapers.

Back in 1914 the people of Serbia caused Austria to protest almost to the point of war," said Prof. von Mach. The Kaiser would not permit war, and so informed Austria of the same time the Kaiser informed the Entente Powers that if they further instigated Serbia to intrigue against Austria, they would be forced by treaty to join Austria in war.

"Half of all the people in England are poor. In the population increases 1,000,000 a year, and yet so well are things managed that all have plenty to eat and to wear."

Our State Department failed in not giving out the truth about the Belgian atrocity charges, which it has said in its possession. The proof is now in Washington that the British Foreign Office possesses not an ounce of authority for the Bryce report and its so-called atrocity charges in Belgium.

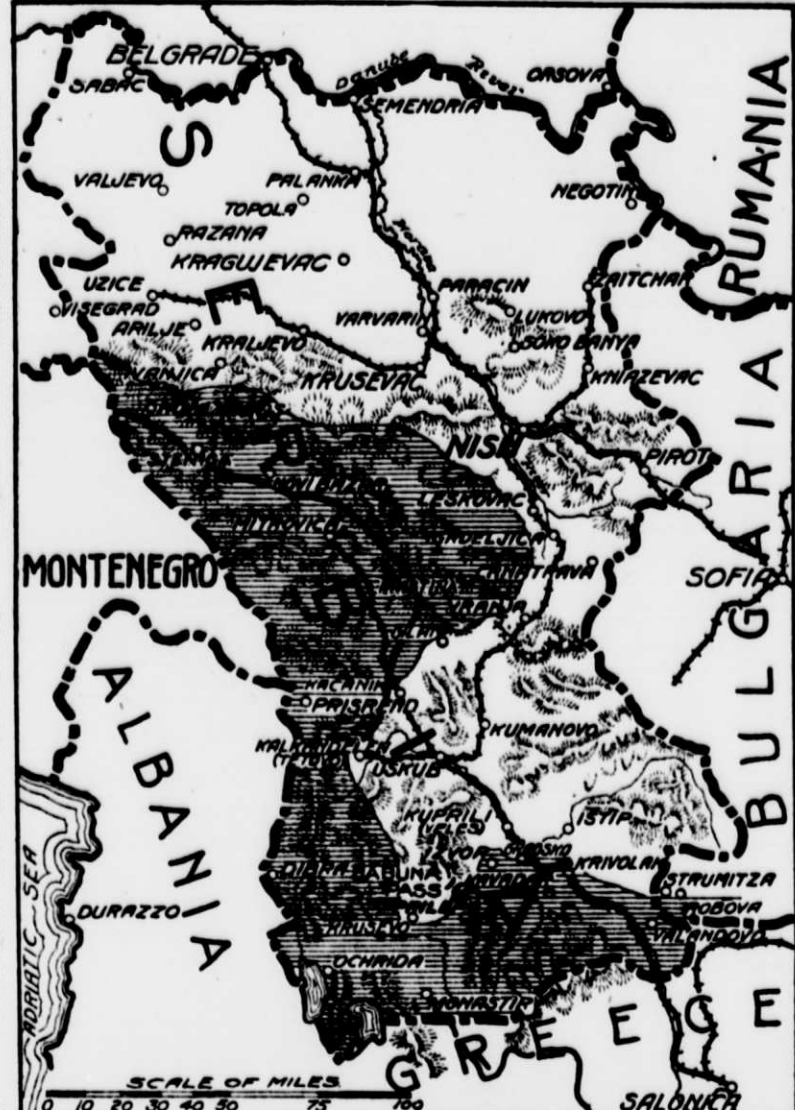
"The British people are sluggish. Much is needed to arouse them, and so frightful stories are told. The German war methods, the stories are worse to America for American consumption. Americans are imaginative. English people take advantage of it. It is not to our credit to England's side, and against Germany and Austria. It is all a case of position and not of news source. Americans are deceived."

"The English people say they want to destroy the Krupp works as one means to end the war. They would destroy America, think they mean the Krupp gun works. They do not so mean. What they want to destroy is the enormous income from the Krupp works. To the end that ships now built in Germany will have to be built in England, as formerly. It is commercial and industrial rivalry that is behind England's enmity and hate."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Asked today regarding the charges made by Prof. Edmund von Mach that the State Department knowingly withheld information tending to show that the British charges of atrocities in Belgium were without foundation, Secretary of State Lansing said he does not recall ever having received any such information. He added, however, that the Department is not in the habit of making public all the information it does receive.

THE Austro-German forces moving south through Serbia as well as the Bulgarians moving west from Nish have made rapid progress in the last few days. The shaded portion of the accompanying map shows the portion of Serbian territory held by the Serbs on Wednesday last. The black line running through this shaded section approximately from Nova Varos through Novi-Pazar and just east of Mitrovitza southward to Tetovo represents the present position of the invaders of Serbia.

The latest official announcement from the Montenegrin headquarters says that part of the Serbian army has crossed the frontier into Montenegro.



ARMENIANS ON HILL HELD TURKS AT BAY.

Fought Off Enemies Until French Sailors Came to Their Rescue.

Special Correspondence to The Sun.
Rome, Oct. 29.—About a fortnight ago five French cruisers conveyed to Port Said about 5,000 Armenian refugees, including many women and children who narrowly escaped being massacred by the Turks.

These Armenians, who were picked up by the French cruisers on the coasts of Cilicia and northern Syria, mostly between villages to the west of Antioch, where two months ago the Turkish authorities notified all the inhabitants that within seven days they had to leave their villages and emigrate to unknown destinations in Mesopotamia.

It was well known that the wholesale deportation of all Armenians was being attempted, since regions that long contained Armenians consisting of old men, boys less than 16 years old, women and children, had already started toward the interior, ten or twelve days march from Aleppo.

These unfortunate victims had to provide their food for the long journey, but what they carried was stolen by the gendarmes of the escort, who, aided by the fanatical Moslem mounted tribesmen of the desert, massacred all the men, attacked the women and forced them and the children to embrace the Moslem faith.

As is always the case in the East, news travels fast in some mysterious way, and even when nothing was known in Europe about the Armenian massacres at Trebizond, Sivas and Van, these villages were well aware of the terrible fate that awaited them. So they decided to fight for their lives and they abandoned their villages and retired to a mountain determined to resist the Turks. There were only 800 men among them, armed with 150 obsolete French rifles, 600 fowling pieces, fifty revolvers and 500 daggers. Their stock of ammunition was insignificant, but they dug trenches around the summit of the mountain and heaped stones and boulders to hurl down on their assailants.

The Turks attacked the mountain first pushed they sent for reinforcements and attacked again and again during four days. Often the Turks got to within five yards of the trenches, but were compelled to retire, as the Armenians shot straight and defended their position with the courage born of despair.

After forty-six days three French cruisers appeared on the horizon. The Armenians hoisted a flag with a red cross on it and waved it as a signal of distress. The cruisers came nearer to the coast and the crews realized at once what was happening on shore. The Armenians were taken on board and conveyed to Port Said, where they are waiting for happier days.

ASKS RELEASE OF AMERICANS.

U. S. Embassy Contends British Can't Hold Naturalized Men.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The American Embassy has asked the British Government to release the release of two naturalized Americans of German birth who were taken from the Norwegian-American liner *Kristianfjord* recently at Kirkwall. They are Edward Mielchke and Herman Krause of Chicago.

Their passports are correct, but the British authorities are holding up naturalized citizens of the United States without foundation. Secretary of State Lansing said he does not recall ever having received any such information. He added, however, that the Department is not in the habit of making public all the information it does receive.

ARGENTINE ORE TO GERMANY.

Apophizing Gases Shipped Also, Says Buenos Aires.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Buenos Aires correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs: "It is believed that Germany is receiving from the Argentine country of State vessels copper and wolframite concealed among various kinds of merchandise. It is suspected also that apophizing gases are being exported in cylinders purporting to contain carbonic acid gas."

ALL INDIA AFLAME, SAYS HINDU EDITOR.

Director of San Francisco Publication Tells of Widespread Revolt.

LEADS REBEL FACTION

A report of wholesale executions in India in an attempt to put down revolutionary activities is contained in the following dispatch to The Sun from San Francisco, signed "Ramchandra, editor *Hindustan Gadar*."

Ramchandra is the head of a radical party in India whose watchword is "India for the Indians." His paper, published in San Francisco, has a large circulation in the Far East. Its circulation is prohibited in India by the British Government.

"Ramchandra has been an exile from India since 1911 and there is a charge of treason against him," said Srinivas R. Wagle, a graduate of the University of Madras, who is now in this city, last night. "I have heard of him as a sincere man who is working wholeheartedly for the betterment of his country."

"I know that there have been many executions, including some college professors, and that thousands have been killed. Also, many of the patriotic newspapers have been confiscated."

Ramchandra's dispatch follows: "The statement of Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, denying revolutionary unrest in India is utterly false. The British Government has proclaimed martial law and instituted special tribunals, before which trials are held in camera, and appeals denied. This year some 200 revolutionary leaders have been shot and hanged. Ambala, Meerut, Delhi, Calcutta, Orissa, Jhansi, etc. Five hundred have been transported for life to the Andamans. Thousands have been suppressed, and the press confiscated, and hundreds have been heavily fined. All this is apart from Singapore, Bangalore, Burma and other parts of India. dare Chamberlain to challenge these facts."

India, like Russia in 1905, is throbbing with revolution. As the organized spokesman for millions of Hindus and knowing the rest intimately, I declare emphatically that India detests British rule and the British Government. Its turkeys like Rustomjee, who spoke before the Canadian Club of New York and who made mistakes to mislead leaders.

Reports of unrest in India which emanated from Washington were printed in The Sun of November 10. It was said that the German Government believed to have been in great part responsible for the reports. They were later denied by Rustomjee, editor of the *Oriental Review* of Bombay, who said he could answer for the loyalty of his countrymen.

San Francisco is said by British official cables to be a hotbed of revolutionary activity. The center of Hindu revolutionary activity carried on with the aid of German agents.

The idea of revolt is spread to the east and west, with a view to stirring up India and influencing neutral opinion. So far these efforts have failed. It was said, conditions in India not being nearly so bad as the German Government believed. Rustomjee has been for years a pronounced supporter of British rule in India. His first visit to this country was in 1911, when he came armed with letters to Ambassador Bryce from prominent Englishmen and Anglo-Indians. His party in western India. He is a Parsee, of the sect which was the first to take advantage of English educational privileges.

There have been important successes on the Isonzo front, especially since the British offensive, and successfully to the northwest and south of Gorizia, according to today's official report. At Celavica, a mile or so to the west of Gorizia, the Austrians retreated, leaving trenches filled with dead, Indian soldiers. Our troops took 453 prisoners. Still further to the west, the Austrians were destroyed on Monte Calvario (Podgora).

On the Carso plateau, about five miles southwest of Gorizia, advances have been made on the heights of San Michele and southwest of the village of San Martino.

The Austrians continued their aerial raids on northern Italian cities by bombing Trieste, Udine, Gorizia, and other cities. Our troops took 453 prisoners. Still further to the west, the Austrians were destroyed on Monte Calvario (Podgora).

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DEATH TO OFFICERS IF SOLDIERS FREEZE.

Germans in Northern Russia Issue Strict Orders for Winter Campaign.

STEAM HEAT FOR CABINS

PETROGRAD, via London, Nov. 21.—Details of the manner in which the Germans in northern Russia are preparing for the bitter winter weather which has already set in are given in the *Russkoe Slovo*.

An observer for this paper says Field Marshal von Hindenburg, commanding in the Riga-Dvinsk district, is so determined that his men shall not be made to suffer from cold that he has declared that any officer who allows a soldier to die from frost deserves to be shot.

The problem of wintering in Russia, declares the *Slovo*, has been carefully studied by the invaders. Germany, and even the conquered districts, have been ransacked for white linen and other cloths to provide the men and their camps with coverings which will afford effective color blinds. Winter sleeping bags in large numbers, knockdown cabins with steam heat and drilling machinery to facilitate blasting the frozen ground during an advance have already been seen with the German troops.

Declared of waiting until the late spring, when the ground thaws and trenches can be dug, the Germans, it is said, will organize "boring commands," who will advance into the comparatively small but sanguinary and heroic struggle that has been waged for several weeks for the possession of the little city of "Caucasus" in the province of Volynia, on the River. The point was taken, it is believed permanently, yesterday by the Russians.

"Caucasus" is a perfect target for artillery from both banks of the river. The Austrians on the heights on the west and northwest blasted the Czar's troops out of the town. The Austrians were driven out by the fire of Volynia, driven from a still higher hill to the north on the right bank.

NICHOLAS HOLDS LINE.

Russian Grand Duke Locked With Enemy in Caucasus.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The only announcement of military activity on the Russian battle line indicates that dogged fighting is continuing in the Russian province of Volynia along the Styx River, and that the German army is actively engaged with the Turkish and Kurds in the midst of the mountainous regions of the Caucasus.

The Russian official announcement is as follows: "In the Caucasus on the front extending from the Black Sea to the northern shore of Lake Van there were no changes in the position of the troops. The Russian army has been encountered with bands of Kurds."

The Austrian War Office announced today: "The army of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand repulsed a Russian attack northward of Olyka. Otherwise there is nothing new."

U. S. AIDS REFUGEES AT TIFLIS.

American Committee Establishes Stations in Caucasus.

The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, formerly the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, has established a station in the Caucasus, with Tiflis as the center. The work will be under the immediate supervision of Rev. Samuel L. Wilson, of the Presbyterian mission there. J. W. Smith, United States Consul in Tiflis, is a member of the newly formed committee.

"At least 300,000 refugees from Turkey have fled for safety into the Russian Caucasus," said Prof. Samuel L. Wilson, secretary of the American committee, yesterday. "They are scattered throughout the province of Transcaucasia, of which Tiflis is the center. All have been left behind and are now in dire need."

"The committee has just received a report from the first remittance of \$6,000. This was sent to Tiflis to care for about 6,000 Armenian refugees. These unfortunate were taken off the Syrian coast by a French war vessel landed at Port Said. Mr. Trowbridge, secretary of the American committee, reports that more than 4,000, of whom 200 are children less than 15 years old, are now receiving direct aid from the committee."

Another Colony of Germany Almost Lost.

Only Small Part of Kamerun Remains to Be Occupied by Allied Troops.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 21.—Marked progress by the Anglo-French expedition in the Kamerun is reported in an official statement issued by the press bureau today.

The statement follows: "The Nigerian Government reports that the Anglo-French troops occupied Tiflis in the Kamerun, November 3, driving out the Germans. Banyo was taken on October 24 and a position south of the summit of Banyo Mountain was held by the French. Fifty were killed or injured. The enemy casualties are not reported. The Allies captured a machine gun, stores and baggage."

Thibet is 127 miles from the Nigerian border and 230 miles inland from Duala. A little more than half way across the Kamerun, from west to east on a line through the central part of the colony, the northern part of which and the coast are in the hands of the Allies. The taking of Banyo, ninety miles inland from the Nigerian frontier and on the road to Thibet, was announced on November 5.

The only part of the colony remaining in the hands of the Germans appears to be toward the southeastern boundary, across which the French have been operating.

FRENCH GUNS MAY HERALD NEW DRIVE.

Artillery Actions in Artois and North of the Somme and the Aisne.

ARGONNE MINES SET OFF

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 21.—News of French fighting disclosed that lively artillery actions are taking place at many points are believed to be significant. The French, it is believed here, are planning an important movement for which the artillery actions are a preparation. The official communiqué today dealt chiefly with the artillery activity.

It was a similar heavy artillery preparation which the French employed before they made their great drive late in September and broke through the German lines in the Champagne district, sending the enemy back to his second lines and taking thousands of prisoners. This new activity on the part of the artillery is principally in the region of Lens.

The village of Loos, mentioned in today's official statement as being the scene of extremely lively artillery actions, was captured by the British at that time. During that drive the British also reached the outskirts of Hulluch.

The night communiqué was as follows: "The artillery actions were extremely lively in Artois, around Loos and at Hulluch; also to the north of the Somme and north of the Aisne in the region of Arras, Dancourt, Dancourt, Tilloy and near Soissons. The trenches of the enemy were badly damaged by our fire. Bolonne was successfully exploded two mines. There was a cannonade of great violence at Valenciennes. In the Bois des Chevaliers the enemy was driven back by the explosion of a German mine caused no damage to our lines."

The afternoon communiqué said there was nothing to report.

TAKE ENEMY POSITIONS.

Germans Report Gain on Ypres-Sonnebeke Railway—Airmen Busy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
BRUSSELS, via London, Nov. 21.—The official German statement issued today regarding the operations on the western front says:

On the Ypres-Sonnebeke railway our troops took enemy positions. French attacks southeast of Souchez and near Combrès were unsuccessful. Near Souchez we anticipated the French attack, though they presumably advanced position, which we continued to hold.

On the remainder of the front there were lively artillery battles at various points. Our aeroplanes bombed the railway shops at Poppinghe and Furnes, and hits were observed.

With reference to our attack southeast of Loos on October 8, the report of the English commander-in-chief states that between 8,000 and 9,000 German soldiers were killed, wounded and missing were 763.

Continued from First Page.

of government the Federal criminal states the extremely limited scope. Many crimes of violence, such as arson, malicious destruction of property, etc., can in general be punished in the Federal courts, but in cases where the United States has special jurisdiction.

It follows therefore that such attempts to injure and destroy American industries must usually be prosecuted by State authorities. These conditions, so destructive to commerce and labor of the United States, require vigorous action on the part of all agencies of the State and Federal Government, and it is therefore to be earnestly hoped that State officials will be equally active.

"I have instructed the agents of the Department of Justice to see that they discover evidence of violations of State criminal laws to place the evidence at the disposal of the local State officials; and I have instructed the Federal officials to be equally active in the investigation of all information tending to show the commission of Federal crimes."

MARSHALL A SCEPTIC.

Will Go On With Cases, Ignoring Gregory's Statement.

The Six called United States Attorney Marshall on telephone last night to tell him about Attorney-General Gregory's statement in Washington and to ask him if any changes were contemplated in the letters which he had each allocation supported by uncontrollable evidence.

The great genius in the propaganda, it was said, was that he had the time of his recall was described in Washington as "the ablest diplomat in this country and a master of intrigue."

From him evolved a work of preventive ammunition and other shrewdness of war going from this country to the Allies. President Wilson and the evidence would take no steps to put an embargo on the shipment of war supplies.

Germany, it is said, was to furnish the money. Dr. Goerick already had charged that Count von Bernstorff had at least \$100,000,000 at his command. Franz Rintelen, the mysterious German who spent many months in this country, is said to have boasted that he could commandeer a large number of German workmen in this country who were willing to contribute liberally at the call for funds.

Tormentor in Auto Beats Bull.

HURON, S. D., Nov. 21.—John Tormentor, a local farmer, has been discharged from the hospital here. He has partially recovered from injuries received when he was attacked by a vicious bull on a farm. Tormentor had been nearly killed when the enraged animal, which was a prize bull, charged on him. He was rescued by a neighbor and taken to the hospital, where he was treated for several days. He is now able to move about and after repeated visits to the hospital he was discharged today.

Bakstrowder

Absolutely Pure

Insures the most delicious and healthful food

NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

BUENZ TRIAL TO-DAY; CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

Government to Try to Prove Activity of Hamburg-American Line Officials Was Forerunner of Offences by Pro-German Agents.

The trial of Karl Buenz, managing director of the Hamburg-American Line, set for to-day before Judge Howe in the Criminal Branch of the United States District Court, in all probability merely will forecast the more complete presentation by this Government of its case against Teutonic agents and propagandists in this country, which is expected to reach the Federal Grand Jury this week. The evidence in hand for the trial of Buenz and other Hamburg-American officials against the war and leads up to evidence of later Teutonic activity in attempts to cripple American war industries.

United States Attorney Marshall and his assistants, Roger B. Wood and John C. Knox, Jr., have all their evidence against the steamship officials ready to begin the Buenz trial at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Buenz and the officials indicted with him whose trials will follow the managing director's will be defended by Howard Good, Edward Sanford and William Rand, Jr. It is expected, however, that in view of the complexity of the case, the trial of Buenz and the other officials will be a series of hearings as compared with the cases which are to follow.

German Warships Supplied.

The Hamburg-American officials under indictment are charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States by false clearances and manifests alleged to have been obtained by them for vessels chartered by the line for the purpose of supplying German warships with coal and other supplies. The indictment charges that the Hamburg-American officials were in conspiracy with the German and Austrian diplomatic and consular agents to use this country directly and indirectly as a war base.

Dr. Goerick has charged that the system for putting these plans into effect and for gathering information of value to the Teutonic allies was built up through the efforts of the Hamburg-American officials. Nuber von Perleke, the Austro-Hungarian Consul in this city. Some of the documents which Dr. Goerick says were submitted to the Federal authorities.

How Money Changed Hands.

Funds have been traced with the utmost accuracy. Evidence has been found to show how money traveled through various channels to men who were working in the German cause. It has been shown that money has been sent to various firms, there to be paid to men presumably in the employ of the German Government. The money was then sent to a German agent working under cover.

In the case of Lieut. Robert Payne, government agents found \$100,000 in cash hidden in a trunk. Through the serial number on the bills they were able to trace them to a specific bank and have the money. Payne, who was arrested in 1914, and had previously been here from 1903 to 1909, when he traveled through Canada and then through the United States as far west as the Texas border. Dr. Dumb's closest lieutenant in the work is Franz Rintelen. This man is believed to have been chiefly with fomenting trouble in Mexico for many months that the story of his work alone would be amazing in the eyes of Americans.

Since Rintelen was captured by England when on his way to Rotterdam, the German Government has taken steps to have him released. The latter is reported to have offered to exchange for Rintelen any other captured German spy or even several others.

Rintelen, however, is now in a Tower of London, with enough evidence against him to lead to his hanging. He is believed to have been chiefly with fomenting trouble in Mexico for many months that the story of his work alone would be amazing in the eyes of Americans.

Wilson Reviews Evidence.

The Department of Justice has been working on the case for months and the evidence is said to have been submitted to the President. The President is believed to have been due to the desire of the President to make sure of every point before he has each allocation supported by uncontrollable evidence.

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